

1282

Sicilian Vespers: Sicily revolts  
against Angevin rule and  
offers crown to Peter of Aragon.  
Expulsion of French from Sicily.

1282

On an evening in 1282 the population of Palermo, without warning or premeditation, broke out in a blaze of fury and massacred the French Garrison - the ghastly event known as the Sicilian VESPERS; the outbreak was followed by universal rebellion against the Angevin rule; and the Sicilians called upon Manfred's son-in-law

Peter of Aragon to assume the Crown and  
expel the tyrant

1282-1302

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Struggle between Angevins and  
Aragonese for Sicily and Naples  
which remain parted. Angevins  
keep Naples. Aragonese keep Sicily.

1912 Dates J-BK

1282

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Italy & Germany  
Sicilian vespers.  
All the French in Sicily massacred.

1912Dates J-BK

1282  
(1234-1307) Edward I

King of England (1272-1307). The  
eldest son and successor of Henry III.  
He was taken prisoner with his father  
at the battle of LEWES (1264) but escaped  
and defeated his enemies at the battle of  
EVEESHAM (1265). He went to the Crusades  
(1270), and reached home in 1274, two  
yrs. after his father's death. He waged war  
for 10 yrs with the Welsh, during which

the famous Prince LLEWELLYN was slain.  
He died in the Conquest of Wales (1282).  
He next undertook the conquest of SCOTLAND, in  
which he was opposed by ROBERT BRUCE and  
Sir William Wallace. He carried off from the  
castle of SCOVE the famous stones upon  
which kings were crowned and which now  
stand in Westminster ABBEY. While the king  
was on his way to Chartre Bruce, he was  
taken ill & died. Edward was a great ruler  
and introduced sound financial, legal,  
and legislative reforms.

"Sicilian Vespers" breakout in Palermo

the long battle for supremacy waged between the papacy and the Hohenstaufen imperial house began with Frederick Barbarossa's incursions into Italy. It reached its peak under Frederick II, who made Italy and Sicily the heart of his empire, and ended in 1266 when Charles of Anjou allied himself with the papacy and defeated Manfred, the last Hohenstaufen ruler of Sicily at Benavento



Charles was crowned King of Naples & Sicily by Pope Clement IV and the Sicilians were forced to accept another set of rules. Charles's oppressive rule was made worse by the heavy taxation he levied to pay for extensive foreign wars waged to extend the Angevin empire into the Balkans. In 1282 the Sicilians rose in revolt, massacred hundreds of French officials and drove Charles from the island. The revolt began in Palermo at vesper on Easter Monday. The Sicilians were assisted by Peter III of Aragon, to whom the throne of Sicily was then given.

1282-1918

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House of Hapsburg (Habsburg)  
Prominent German family that  
ruled Austria

1526 Claimed Bohemia & Hungary

After Easter 1282

## SICILIAN VESPER

The massacre of the French in Sicily began at Palermo on the day after Easter 1282, while the vesper bells were ringing. It was caused by cruelty of Charles of Anjou towards the Sicilians. The massacre spread from Palermo and became general over the whole island. Charles of Anjou tried to recover the island but the Sicilians

with the aid of Peter III of Aragon, defeated him, and the ANGEVIN rule in Sicily ended.

1282

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The massacre of the French  
occurred in 1282, known as  
the Sicilian Vespers.

1282-1328

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Andronicus II Palaeologus was Byzantine Emperor